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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1900.
Vol. 35, No. 37

AUGUST CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of August, 1900, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1	84,000	16	82,340
2	84,290	17	85,340
3	83,120	18	85,980
4	85,570	19	83,790
5	86,340	20	83,270
6	83,390	21	83,020
7	83,070	22	83,020
8	83,210	23	82,710
9	83,740	24	90,960
10	82,550	25	85,940
11	86,335	26	85,520
12	85,490	27	83,030
13	85,380	28	83,140
14	85,020	29	83,130
15	82,920	30	83,330
16	82,520	31	83,330

Total for the month, 2,612,795
Less all copies sold in print-
ing, left over or filed, 4,625
Net number distributed, 2,608,170
Average daily distribution, 84,134

And said W. B. Carr further swears that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of August was 7.22 per cent.

W. B. CARR,
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.
Term expires July 12, 1901.

ART AND EMPIRE.

Imperialists advance the contention that the arts cannot flourish in a money-getting Republic as under the lavish patronage of a benignly artistic sovereign.

Even if it were a truth, the ultimate fate of luxurious countries as shown in history would be a sufficient proof that they had chosen the less important consideration in setting art above independence.

A comparison of recent public artistic work in America and in Europe negatives the contention that a money-getting Republic cannot achieve artistic triumphs as great as a monarchy can achieve.

The Dewey arch in New York and the Franz Joseph arch in Berlin supply the means for comparison. The visit of the Austrian Emperor to Berlin which the Franz Joseph arch commemorated was intended to show the permanence of the Triple Alliance.

The Kaiser accordingly outdid himself in the concrete marks of welcome. The Franz Joseph arch falls far beneath the Dewey arch in artistic merit. Art and liberty can exist together.

EAST ST. LOUIS GROWTH.

It is in order for St. Louis to extend the most hearty congratulations to its namesake across the river, the enterprising and progressive city of East St. Louis, on the official figures of the census of 1900, which show a gain of 55.50 per cent in population since 1890.

There is every likelihood that this exhibit of increase breeds the American record, save in the case of sudden booms due to exceptional causes such as mineral discoveries and accidents of that nature which lead to a rush of settlers focusing on one central point. East St. Louis' growth during the past decade of 15,180 in 1890 to 23,655 in 1900 was not of this kind. Large as it is, it is due to natural and healthy causes that promise continued growth for years to come.

It marks the legitimate development of a community offering exceptional inducements alike to labor and capital.

St. Louis may, indeed, congratulate itself in congratulating East St. Louis upon this marvelous growth of the past ten years. The city across the river is in reality a part of St. Louis. Its growth is St. Louis' growth, necessarily arising from conditions existing on this side.

Therefore is it a warrant for special gratification on the part of St. Louisans. The record made by East St. Louis is commended to the world's attention as a very notable instance of rapid and yet wholesome American development.

WAS IT INVITED?

There are indications that the obstinacy of the combined coal mine operators, which caused the calling of a strike of anthracite coal workers, is a step in a plan to get rid at high prices of an accumulation of coal stored up through months of overproduction.

There are indications that the mine operators are thoroughly prepared for the strike and that, had it not come, the mines would have been shut down or run part time until the oversupply was exhausted.

Accordingly the strike of the coal miners gives the combined coal operators an excellent excuse for raising the price of their stored supplies to high figures without subjecting themselves directly to the charge of arbitrarily raising the price of their product.

Many times indicate that the strike of the miners has played directly with the plans of the coal operators. The miners will suffer a loss of wages and will enrich the operators to this extent. The people will have to pay a higher price for coal, whereas, with the overproduction, the price of coal should

have been lowered, causing a falling off in the profits of the mine operators. The baneful effect on employees and consumers of combination as against competition is again shown here. It was shown in the wire and steel industry when an overproduction caused the shutting down of the trust factories by John W. Gates. Had Gates been as "smooth" as the coal mine operators he would have egest his employees on a strike and thus escaped the odium of shutting down his works.

Developments in the course of the coal miners' strike will not tend to defer the day of reckoning which is approaching for the trusts and combines which are afflicting the United States.

LAST ACT OF A TRAGEDY.

Oom Paul Kruger's resignation of the Presidency of the South African Republic marks the definite date of the disappearance of that Republic from among the world's Governments, to be followed by its entry into history as a Crown Province of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Empire of India.

There is a pathos in this overthrow of a free government by a ruthless and imperial antagonist. Whatever the faults of the Transvaal Dutch, they had all the virtues of freemen. They were brave, honest, frugal, industrious—a God-fearing people who loved their homes and their kin and their native land with a surpassing love. Their qualities were the qualities of which the world's pioneers have boasted from the beginning of time. They had in them the making of a glorious nation, and their history, now terminated in tragedy, is already rich in glory.

In nothing is so glorious than in the record of the Boers' death struggle against overwhelming odds. The defense of the Transvaal by Oom Paul Kruger's people constitutes a story of heroism unsurpassed in the world's annals. If ever patriots have lived, the Boers were patriots. If ever patriots have proven the power of patriotism to make men go gladly and proudly down to bloody graves, this proof has been furnished by the Boer people. For nearly one long year of the supreme struggle known to men in like peril, in a struggle which was hopeless from the beginning, they, the weakest of nations, have held back from consummated conquest the world's greatest and most militant Power. Even in their final downfall there is a dignity which appeals with irresistible force to every manly soul.

Oom Paul Kruger in flight, letting fall from his worn and weary shoulders the robe of office; Joubert, the soldierly pride and pride of his people, dead from wounds received in battle; the indomitable Croux, a home yearning exile on the bleak rock of St. Helena; the desperate Botha, still fighting, all his sons killed in battle and his wife dead of a broken heart—these are the Boer figures that come before the mind's eye in the setting of this final act of the Transvaal tragedy. They are heroic and accusing figures. They cry to the whole civilized world a reproach for the sin against civilization which allowed their beloved country to be subjugated by Empire. They call down upon England's head the curse of the blood of patriots shed for their native land. Such voices do not die away from the hearing of God or man. The Government that has so ruthlessly wiped out the Boer people as a nation, and the Government permitting that crime—especially that great Republic upon which the little Boer Republic was modeled—stand indicted for an offense of singular heinousness in its cruel disregard of human rights.

WELL-GROWN INFANTS.

Figures recently gathered by the New England Tariff League regarding exports in England and the United States of raw materials show how trusts export their products to other countries and sell them for lower prices than they demand in the United States where the materials are manufactured. In every case mentioned a protective tariff has fostered a trust and the prices are regulated not by natural laws, but arbitrarily at the option of the trust.

Trusts which manufacture these materials pay the price of transporting their product across the Atlantic and are able then to compete with English manufacturers. English manufacturers are kept from competing in the United States by the tariff. These are the "infant industries" which without tariff protection would perish.

It can easily be seen that the removal of the tariff on these materials would at once dissolve the monopolies and relieve the consumers.

FLORY'S LABOR POSE.

There is nothing especially surprising in the announcement that the heavy railroad vote of Mr. Flory's home town will be cast against the Republican candidate for Governor of Missouri owing to the fact that railroad employees in that city do not regard Mr. Flory as a good union man.

Republican Boss Baumhoff's protegee, although posing as a champion of organized labor, is weakened by flaws in his record which invalidate his claim of devotion to the cause of the workingman. It seems to be felt by many that Mr. Flory's devotion to the cause of the workingman is in exact proportion to the benefit which Mr. Flory expects to derive from the support of the workingman at the polls.

Organized labor is familiar with men of this stripe. They constitute one of the evils against which the cause has to contend—insincere allies working for selfish ends and using the laboring man's vote for their own profit. They have been in evidence from the time organized labor became a power to be reckoned with. They will remain in evidence so long as there is anything to be gained by fooling the workingman. No one recognizes this truth more clearly than does the workingman himself. Naturally, also, no one is so swift to perceive and to resent the attempt thus

to use organized labor for personal political advantage.

While Mr. Dockery, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri, has never paraded himself as the especial champion of the laboring man, his record in Congress proves that he has been the consistent and unvarying friend of labor. It has won for him a resolution of thanks from the national body of organized labor. It is a refreshing contrast to the claims of Joseph Flory, the contrast of achievement with empty promise.

TORY INSOLENCE.

Thoughtful readers of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the most radical organ of Empire published in the United States, will not be surprised by that paper's bitter attack on Mr. Bryan for having ventured to express his hostility to the institution of monarchy and to its representatives on the throne, a class that has stood for the world's tyranny since the world began.

"I care not whether a King be good or bad," said Mr. Bryan in a recent speech to a gathering of university students, "I hate a King." And he then proceeded to explain that the personal characters of monarchs could not prevail to change this attitude of freedom toward monarchy. The evil of kingship must be condemned by lovers of popular government. It is an evil to be hated exactly in proportion to the love felt for liberty and the rights of the many.

But the Imperial Globe-Democrat's feelings were vastly hurt by Mr. Bryan's declaration that he hated a King. The organ of Empire argues that Americans should love Kings, especially an American who is likely to become President, for the reason, as the Globe-Democrat expresses it, that "a President must maintain civil relations with many monarchial representatives." Therefore the Globe-Democrat contends that Mr. Bryan is unfit to be President because he hates Kings. "There is too much hatred in Bryan's creed," laments this remarkable Tory sheet.

This insolent assault by an alleged American newspaper, made on an American who now dares, with Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry and all the other American patriots of 1776, to hate a King, cannot but indicate to reasoning American minds the extent to which the dream of Empire now possesses the soul of the American Tories of 1900. The Globe-Democrat's defense of Kings and denunciation of an American candidate for the Presidency who refused to love Kings is a danger signal to the country. It is high time to put an end to the Tory dream of American Empire.

SIGNIFICANT PARAGRAPH.

One paragraph in the attractive record in Congress of Alexander Dockery which the Globe-Democrat kindly presented recently, should have been printed in black full-face type, so great is its pertinency to present conditions. The paragraph reads:

"Offered an amendment to the Dingley tariff bill placing on the free list all articles manufactured, controlled or produced in the United States by a trust or trusts."

Had this amendment been adopted the United States would not have been afflicted during the past two years with the gigantic monopolies which rob you waking or sleeping, eating or drinking, working or playing, and the coffin trust gets you in the end. The amendment was voted down by the Republican majority in the House.

Dockery's amendment would at once have removed from the trusts the protection from foreign competition to which they owed their existence. When Dockery presented his amendment the Dingley tariff bill had not yet begun its trust breeding, but Dockery's clear eye saw its probable effect and introduced his amendment.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge's answer can never have the weight which Olney's letter carried. That was the statement of opposition to McKinley by a man who had supported McKinley in 1896. Lodge's was merely a "defense of Holland by the Dutch."

Republican heebers of the Ziegenhain gang and the Federal offshooting outfit shouldn't have hollered so loud at the Sedalia rally. They seem to have scared poor Colonel Kerens half to death.

If Mr. Bryan should happen to speak disrespectfully of a King or two tonight the Globe-Democrat will probably have a double compulsion duck-fit with less majestic hydrophobic attachments.

Whenever a Republican orator or organ in Missouri assails Mr. Dockery's record or present attitude on public questions it's the assailant who retires from the action with a black eye.

Writers the country over appear with great unanimity to have hit on the adjective "smug" as thoroughly descriptive of the physical and mental make-up of William McKinley.

Carl Schurz's second answer to Secretary Gage indicates a fixed intention on the part of the great German-American to make the Secretary of the Treasury sorry he ever spoke.

Republican leaders doubtless look on a celebration like that of the one-hundred-and-twenty-third anniversary of the battle of the Brandywine as an outbreak of treason.

Senator Cockrell's Paris speech goes far to explain why Republicans are so dead afraid to acknowledge imperialism as the paramount issue of the campaign.

Maybe it's natural, after all, for a dark-lantern Mayor to prefer that the city looted by his gang be lit only by the light of the moon.

The full dinner pail which McKinley has chosen as his emblem seems to be conspicuously absent from the anthracite coal fields.

Watch Missouri.

Old Missouri's hands are shaking. Down the home stretch humming, Democratic say as fast, "Don't you hear her coming?" Other States may strike her pose, None can overtake her, Old Missouri runs this race As a record-breaker!

Watch her when they call the score Of the winners leading, Democratic to the core, Then she'll prove her breeding: Biggest vote she ever cast, That was her story, Democratic to the last, Old Missouri's story.

REPLY BY D. SAUNDERS.

RUSH DEMOCRACY IS NOW STAMPEDE.

Thinking Men the Nation Over Are Hastening to Support the Republic.

COUNTRY IS BEFORE PARTY.

Sons of the Men Prominent in the Civil War Leading the Fight Against the Establishment of an Empire.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.
Washington, Sept. 14.—Sam B. Cook, candidate for Secretary of State from the Democratic ticket, has prepared a statement which completely refutes Colonel Dick Dalton's charge that the Democrats, in their management of State affairs, had imposed unjust burdens upon the farmers.

"Under these circumstances, is it not rather a small affair for Colonel Dalton to parade himself over the State, denouncing the party that was his benefactor, because he has to bear a burden of \$3.33 in State taxes?"

Another Story Refuted.
"But, says Colonel Dalton, the Democratic State Board of Equalization has discriminated in favor of the railroads." "Colonel Dalton knows this statement, like the other, is not true. "The records show it to be absolutely untrue."

"Instead of a decrease in the assessed value of railroad property since 1875, as he charges, there has been a greater percentage of increase than in farm property, which has uniformly been assessed at about one-third its real value."

"The State Board of Equalization made its first assessment of railroad property under the present law in 1877, when that splendid Democrat and great Missourian, John S. Phelps, was Governor. It was then assessed at \$1,500,000."

"In that year the State had 2,500 miles of road, assessed at \$1,500,000 per mile. "In 1898 the mileage had increased to 6,292, the total assessment to \$2,872,804, or \$456.16 per mile."

"Thus the total increase in twenty-two years is \$1,372,804. The increase per mile is \$5.45, or 4 1/2 per cent. "A comparison with the present year shows an even greater increase in the assessment of railroad property."

"This valuation includes all the branch roads, the greater portion of which are poorly constructed and do not pay operating expenses."

"The principal lines, such as the Wabash, the Chicago and Alton, the Missouri Pacific, Iron Mountain, Elgin and Burlington, Fort Scott and Memphis, are assessed at from \$1,500 to \$18,000 per mile."

"I do not know whether this assessment is low or too high, but I do know that it is more than double the amount at which the roads were assessed while the Republicans were in control in Missouri."

"I know, further, and Colonel Dalton can get the exact figures if he will examine the Auditor's reports in the States named, that railroad property in Missouri is assessed 35 per cent higher than in the Republic of Illinois; 42 per cent higher than in Kansas, and 57 per cent higher than in Iowa."

"Does this look like the Democrats of Missouri are discriminating in favor of the railroads?"

"But Colonel Dalton's organ, the Globe-Democrat, says the Democratic State Board has not assessed the street railways of St. Louis high enough. I do not know as to this, but I do know that prior to 1897 assessed the street railways, valued them at less than \$600,000, and that the State Board increased this to nearly three times that sum."

"I know, further, that while the Republican Board of Assessors of St. Louis assessed the street railways at scarcely more than 10 per cent of their actual worth, this same city board assessed the real estate at 70 per cent, or seven times as much."

"And yet Colonel Dalton proposes to place the farmers of Missouri at the mercy of the street railways."

"He knows full well that St. Louis dominates the Republican party in Missouri, while the Democrats have its great strength with the people out in the State."

"If Colonel Dalton wants an objection in the burdens of taxation, all he needs to do is to pay taxes under Ziegenhain."

"St. Louis an Object Lesson.
"He knows St. Louis, under the reckless extravagance of the present administration, costs his property owners every year \$1,000,000 in taxes that is expended by the State for all purposes."

"He knows he pays in Federal taxes ten times as much as he pays in State taxes. "He knows that under the old Republican State Constitution the State officers received salaries and fees which made them rich in a single year."

"He knows that a Democratic Constitution limited the compensation of State officers to the salaries and fees paid to all fees and special taxes to be paid into the State Treasury, by which the departments at the State capital are made practically self-supporting."

"He knows that, while the Constitution only requires \$200,000 of the State debt to be paid each year, the Democratic administration in the last four years paid over \$2,000,000 in debt in excess of the constitutional requirement."

"He knows that Mr. Dockery, during his long service in Congress, was recognized by both parties as the most watchful man of the public treasury of any member in either House."

"He knows that with Mr. Dockery as Governor the same prudent, watchful care of the State expenditures will characterize his every official act."

"He knows that before Mr. Dockery's term is half over the State bonded debt will be wiped out and the State tax of 25 cents reduced to 15 cents."

"What assurance have the people of a like service on the part of Colonel Flory?"

FACTS AND FIGURES REFUTE DICK DALTON.

Comparative Statistics Show That Democratic Rule Has Lightened State Tax on Farmers—Sam B. Cook's Reply.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.
Mexico, Mo., Sept. 14.—Sam B. Cook, candidate for Secretary of State from the Democratic ticket, has prepared a statement which completely refutes Colonel Dick Dalton's charge that the Democrats, in their management of State affairs, had imposed unjust burdens upon the farmers.

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SOLDIERS' HEARTS NOT IN THE WORK.

Compelled to Fight Against Filipinos With Whom They Had Been Friendly.

STORY OF ILL TREATMENT.

Kansas Volunteer Says McKinley Administration Broke Faith With Americans and Natives Abused Both.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.
Wichita, Kas., Sept. 14.—R. A. Holman, formerly a private in Company H, Eleventh Infantry, says that the Republican administration's treatment of the Filipinos and American soldiers has insured the entire soldier vote for Bryan.

When seen to-day by a Republic correspondent, Mr. Holman said:

"I was one of the many who responded to a call in April, 1898, having come from St. Louis to the West. My service in the army was short, but filled with woes. I am not kicking on the fighting. No soldier would do that. But there is something besides that. We were forced to fight men whom we knew to be our friends."

"We were put aboard a so-called troop ship at San Francisco and treated like dogs until we arrived at our destination. We had scarcely enough to sustain life during the trip, the officers having sold the rations intended for us at Honolulu."

"Our vessel was loaded with boxes of fruit placed there for us by the Red Cross Society, but we never got to taste it. We landed at Cavite and were later sent to Camp Dewey."

"Here we were surrounded by the friendly natives, who believed the American soldiers had come to save them from the Spaniards. They hovered around our camp and called us 'amigos,' or friends. I found them a peace-loving people. On the night of August 13, 1898, the freedom of the Philippines was declared. We were ordered to the trenches on an empty stomach. There was supposed to be two days' rations in our knapsacks, but there was nothing there. We were ordered to eat the food of the Filipinos, who fought with us, did all they could to help capture the city of Manila, and were treated like dogs."

"The country was placed over the captured city at the wishes of Aguinaldo and the Filipinos. They seemed very happy that we were to leave the Philippines."

"With the invasion of the American soldiers the natives believed they were to be granted their liberty. They thought the freedom for which they had so long fought was about to come at last. After we had been stationed in the city of Manila, Aguinaldo moved his army back into the interior, but asked that his men be admitted to and from the town without being stopped. But, on February 4, 1899, American soldiers were ordered to go into Manila unarmed and were ordered to disarm. They returned with their guns and two of them were killed and the third fired. This was the commencement of the war with them."

"Now, we had gone to that country to fight the Spaniards, and no other race of people. We were always ready to fight for what we thought was right. But I do not know what the Filipinos thought."

"Not half the time we were allowed to be sent out of the Philippines, and those correspondents who told the truth about our treatment were never allowed to leave the island. I know that we were always ready to fight for what we thought was right. But I do not know what the Filipinos thought."

"Those who refused to re-enlist were not allowed to leave the island. I know that we were always ready to fight for what we thought was right. But I do not know what the Filipinos thought."

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